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of English Gothic has been a model and an inspiration; its interior shows us the mode of life prevalent in Olde England before the new world even was thought of; and its traditions give one an idea of how closely bound up with the history of the country are the mansions that have survived the vicissitudes of war and the slower but deadlier sieges of time. It is within less

than forty years of six centuries that the stones of the hearth in the great hall were first warmed by fire, and its smoke rose in wreaths to the opening in the roof. On that hearth a fire burns today and its smoke floats upward without aid of flue or chimney. Great hall, dais, moat and battlement—there they are. So is Penshurst.

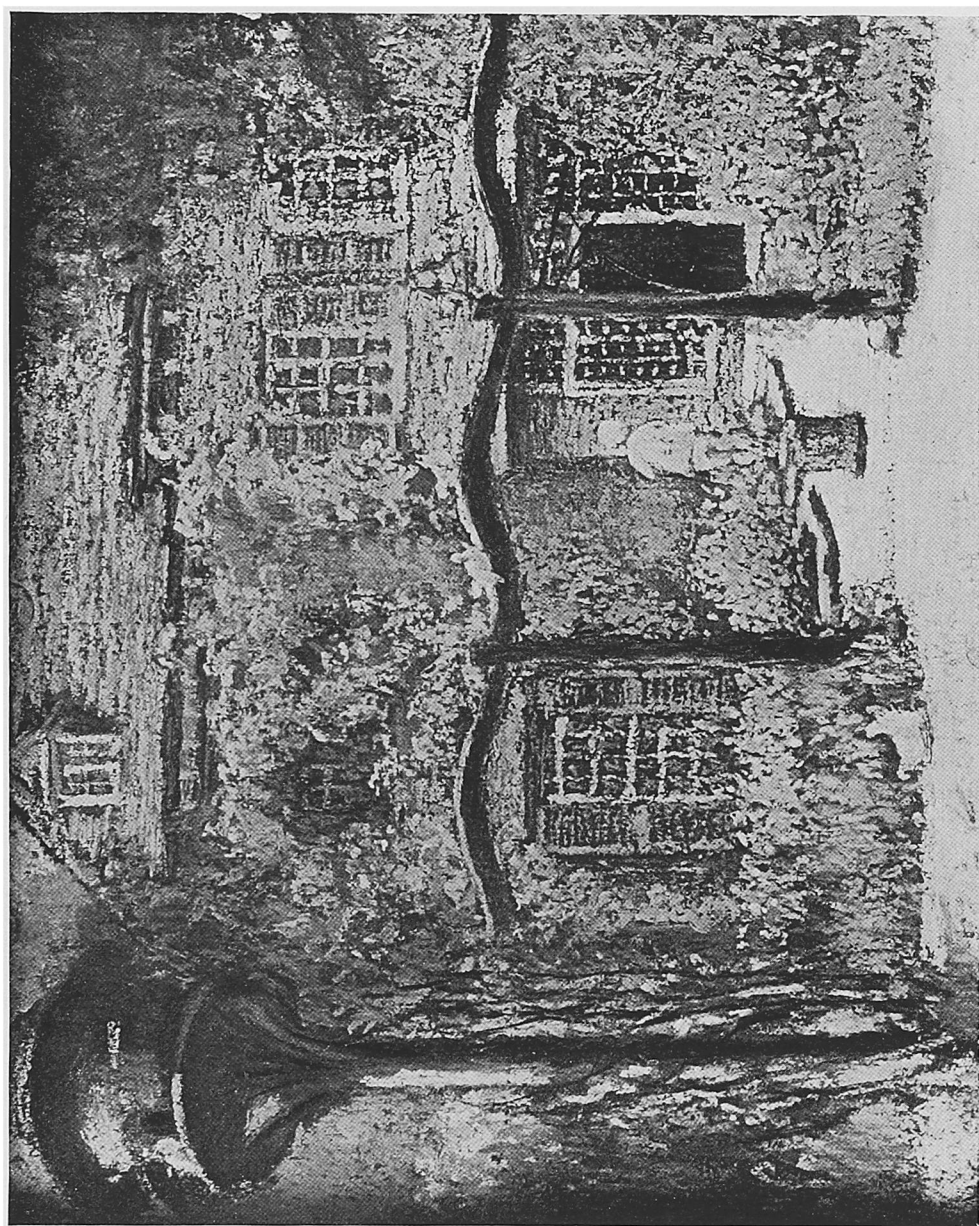
CRANBOURNE, THE SEAT OF THE SALISBURY FAMILY

LIKE Penshurst, Cranbourne, from which the Salisbury family derives its second title, Viscount Cranbourne, dates back to the early English Gothic but later on, it was thickly ornamented in the style of the Italian renaissance as affected in England. The picture, as pointed out in the description, shows an Italian porch put on to an old English home, and offers one of those early mixtures of styles that has so often been copied or adapted in this country. A writer, in commenting on Nash's drawing of the Cranbourne porch, says he thinks that, sometimes, the artist trusted to his memory to fill in details, since the windows are represented in the drawing as with single mullions, whereas they are in reality divided by double ones. Nash, by the way, also drew the front garden with its terrace, which, like the porch, is considered one of the most "tasteful and elegant remains of the Elizabethan style."

Cranbourne is the capital of a hunt, to which it gives its name; and it is a place of high antiquity, already famous in the Saxon and Norman times for its monastery, chase and lords. Indeed while the royal and celebrated

chase remained with the lords of the manor, Cranbourne was the residence of the kings during their sojourn for the purpose of hunting, and the chase court was held in the hall of this mansion. Underneath this hall is an apartment now used as a kitchen; with a ground roof supported upon two pillars, and at the east end of the kitchen is a small dark chamber, called the dungeon, in which, it is said, offenders against the chase laws were formerly confined. So closely bound up with Cranbourne are the traditions of this chase.

Considerable inconvenience may result from treating a lady with scorn and then, having her become the wife of your over-lord. Should any one be disposed to dispute this proposition, he may become convinced of its correctness by reading of an incident in the early history of Cranbourne. In Saxon times namely, the place was famous for its Lord Ailward, of the pale complexion, who was of the family of Edward the Elder. He had a grandson, Brictric, who ultimately succeeded him; and this Brictric, according to the chroniclers, was sent as Ambassador from King Edward the Con-



WINCHFIELD, BOUDOIR GARDEN

Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington

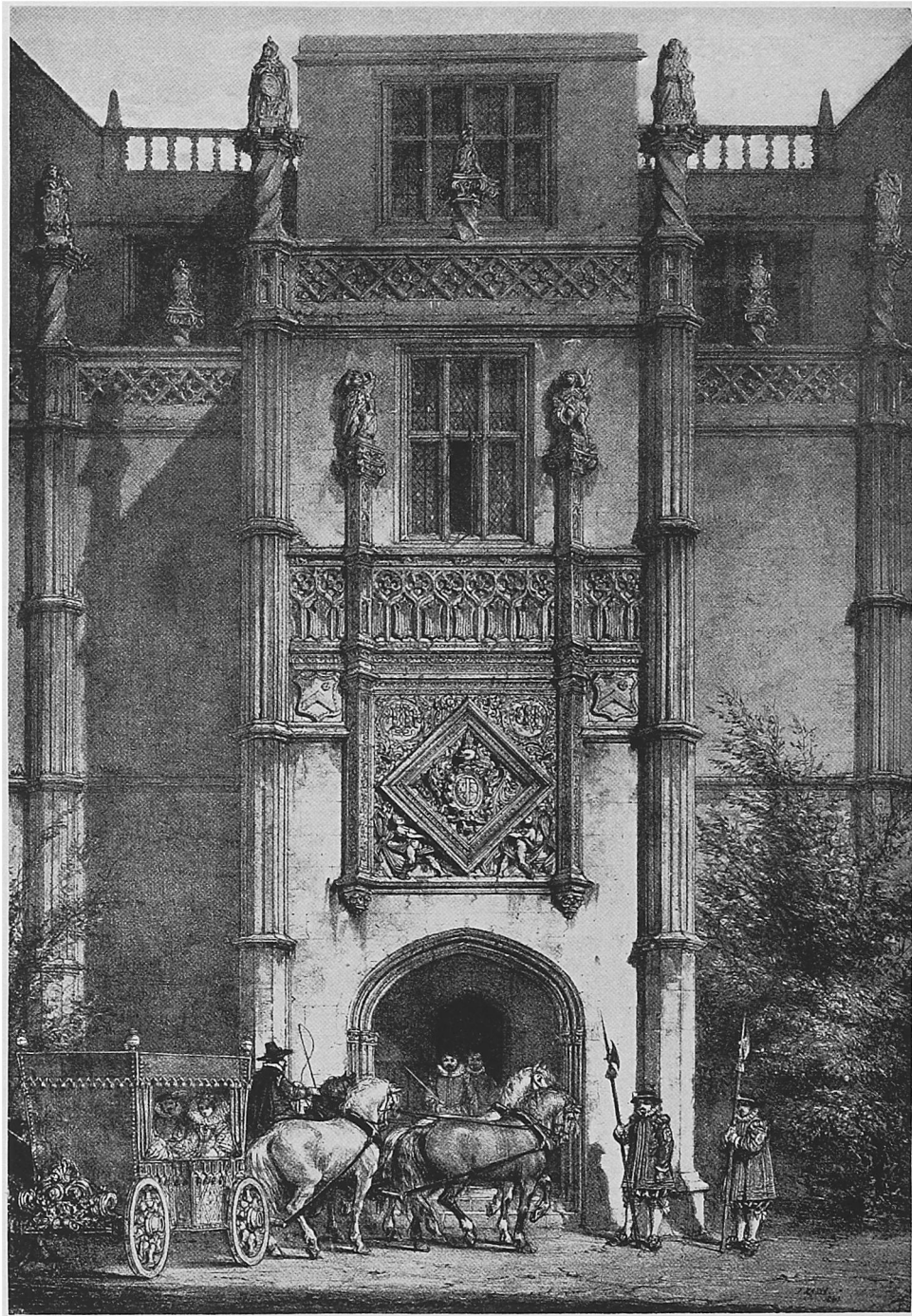
INTIMATE personal gardens, often walled off within the larger garden, are apt to be features of the English practice of laying out the grounds about a country residence. An illustration is the little garden, at Winchfield, of Evelyn, Dowager-Duchess of Wellington, which she reaches directly from her boudoir, the wall of which, built of a curious and rare pink brick, forms an unusual colour note as a background, when the dovecote and house are viewed from the bowling green: The suggestion of a pergola gives variety to the lines of the composition.

MONTACUTE, SOMERSETSHIRE

Ancient Seat of the Philips Family

THIS ancient seat of the Philips family shows that mixture of styles which we appear to have derived from England and which, however the purist may inveigh against it, is more interesting than a style severely pure. In general the "feeling" of this west porch of Montacute is Italian, but suggestions of earlier Gothic are not wanting. Indeed, this part of Montacute has been called "a rare and splendid example of that admixture of the Italian and Gothic styles prevalent in the buildings of the reign of Henry VIII."

At the top, the structure should terminate in a pointed gable, with side pinnacles. But the artist was unable to include these within the limits of his drawing.



fessor into Normandy, where he incurred the resentment of Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders by refusing to marry her. In this he was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. For the woman he scorned afterwards became wife of William the Conqueror, and it was she herself who requested the king, her husband, to adjudge to her the Englishman who had slighted her and all his land. The king consenting, she wreaked her vengeance and satisfied her avarice at one and the same time by throwing Brictric into a fortress and appropriating his lands, which included Cranbourne. Brictric languished in the Castle of Hanley, near Salisbury, where he died. Like his father Algar, and his grandfather Ailward, he had been a benefactor to the Abbey of Cranbourne, which must have been rather teasing to reflect upon after Matilda, the slighted, had taken everything away from him. She retained the estates until her death; from her they passed to the crown, and so remained until Rufus gave them to his cousin Robert Fitz-Hamon, a Norman lord who came over into England with William the Conqueror, and whose eldest daughter, Mabil, was reserved by King Henry I., for his illegitimate son, Robert, whom he created Earl of Gloucester. Accordingly, Robert, Lord of Cranbourne in right of his wife, obtained

vast estates, both in England and Normandy.

Cranbourne, or rather its possessors, were frequently allied to royalty—for example the ancient and noble family of the Mortimers, Earls of March, one of the most illustrious in the kingdom, into whose possession it came by marriage. Their own great patrimony in England, Wales and Ireland, became largely augmented by the accession of the estate of Cranbourne, which the first heir of the Duke of Clarence brought into it. Eventually it came to Richard, Duke of York, who married Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had King Edward IV.; George, Duke of Clarence; and King Richard III; and was killed at the battle of Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1460. The arms of this Richard and Cecilia are in the spandrils of the west door at Cranbourne Church.

After Cranbourne returned to the crown under King Edward IV., it was frequently granted to many great persons for life, or in jointure to some of the clans of England. At length, in the ninth year of James I., the hunt, lordship and manor, the high and free warren, the side and capital messuage of the manor and demesne lands, Castle Hall and Burewood coppices, were granted to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, whose descendants retain it to this day.